

LIBRARY

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

of

WOKING

•

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH *and*
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

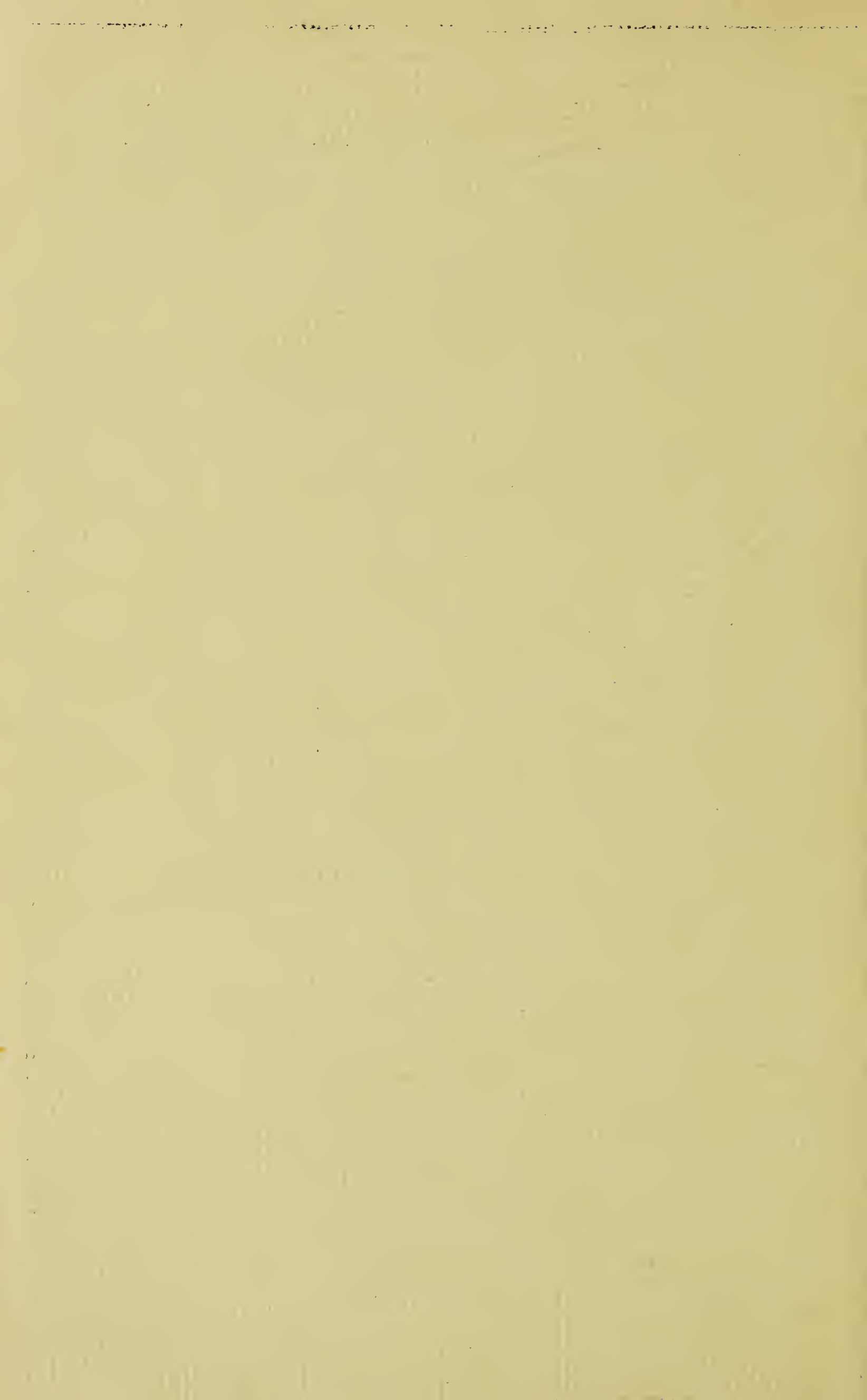
For the Year ended

31st DECEMBER
1937

Printed by

UNWIN BROTHERS LIMITED
LONDON & WOKING





The Urban District Council of Woking

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR A. D. CAMPBELL, B.SC., L.C.P.

The Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR A. W. STOLLERY.

MR. T. M. BALL.	MISS M. E. GRAVES.
MR. A. BENSTEAD.	MR. J. M. HALL.
MR. E. A. COOK.	MR. H. O. M. HERBERT.
MR. W. J. A. DENNEY.	MR. C. E. HUTCHENCE.
MR. L. R. DERISLEY.	MR. H. W. H. JONES.
LT.-COL. P. G. EASTON.	MR. F. E. SOWDEN.
MR. W. WEST.	

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

* N. HOOD LINZEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.)

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

*†‡ W. BARNES, M.S.I.A., A.M.I.P.C.

Sanitary Inspectors:

*†‡ L. POULTER, M.S.I.A.

*†‡ H. W. MONKS, M.S.I.A.

*†‡ W. R. H. CHAMBERS, CERT. R.S.I.

Clerk:

J. CHARD.

* Contributions to the Salaries of these officials are received through the County Council.

† Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Meat and other Foods Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30288666>

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for 1937

Public Health Department,

Council Offices,

Woking.

1st June, 1938.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.**

Mr. Chairman, Miss Graves, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my eleventh Annual Report upon the health of the District for the year 1937.

The report is an ordinary one as laid down by the Ministry of Health's Circular No. 1650.

The general health throughout the District has been good, though there was a marked increase in the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The population continues to increase steadily. This probably explains in part the rise in the birth rate from 13·67 last year to 14·09 for 1937. The death rate has decreased from 9·55 to 8·27. Both rates compare favourably with those for England and Wales, 14·9 and 12·4, and also with those for the Smaller Towns, 15·3 and 11·9.

I regret to say that the Infant Mortality rate has risen from 28·09 to 46·18 per 1,000 live births; it is, however, still lower than that for England and Wales, 58, and the Smaller Towns, 55.

In co-operation with the County Council and the Central Council for Health Education, the Public Health Committee organised a series of lectures and demonstrations as part of the National Health Campaign. After an encouraging beginning, however, apathy on the part of the public compelled the Committee to cancel the main items in the second half of the series.

The rebuilding of the Isolation Hospital at Ottershaw has made good progress and when finished it will be one of the best Isolation Hospitals in the country.

I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their assistance and co-operation during the year, and also Mr. Barnes and the Staff of the Public Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

N. HOOD LINZEE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (acres), 15,712.

Estimate of Resident Population, Mid-year 1937, 39,970.

Year	Houses	Population	Average No. per House
1891	1,584	9,776	6·2
1901	2,807	16,222	5·8
1911	4,072	24,808	6·0
1921	5,078	26,430	5·8
1931	6,853	29,950	4·4

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to rate books, 10,047.

Rateable Value, £433,790.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £1,685.

Social Conditions.

The Woking Urban District is mainly residential and agricultural, and its excellent health record and amenities, as well as a good train service to London, yearly attract more residents.

The population is still increasing; the Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1937 being 39,970, an increase of 890 on the previous year. Ten years ago the population was 28,360, and five years ago, 30,520.

Building proceeds steadily to keep pace with the increase of population, 552 houses being built during the year, as against 532 for 1936.

Commons and Open Spaces total ¹⁹³⁸~~12,738~~ acres.

The number of premises which are regulated under the Factory and Workshops Act is 411, the principal ones being connected with printing, packing manufacture, and rubber products. There are 22 Laundries which employ a fair number of women, and there are 64 Motor Repair Shops, 4 Timber Merchants, and 321 various trades, such as boot repairing, etc.

The figures for unemployment amongst Woking residents registered at the Employment Exchange show a slight increase as compared with last year.

The following table shows the position with regard to unemployment for the past five years.

Classification	Dec. 31st 1933	Dec. 31st 1934	Dec. 31st 1935	Dec. 31st 1936	Dec. 31st 1937
Male Adults ..	440	277	206	319	341
Male Juveniles		9	5	2	14
Female Adults		32	23	40	36
Female Juveniles		3	5	9	5
Totals ..	440	321	239	370	396

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1937.

Live Births—

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	539	278	261
Illegitimate	24	11	13

Birth Rate 14·09.

Still-births	15	8	7
---------------------	----	---	---

Rate per 1,000 total births, 26·0.

Deaths	348	168	180
---------------	-----	-----	-----

Death Rate, corrected, 8·27.

Deaths from puerperal causes—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	—
Total	—	—

Death rate of infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births	46·18
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	46·38
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	83·33
Deaths from cancer (all ages)	53
Deaths from measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	2
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1937.

	Male	Female
All causes	163	180
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—
Measles	—	1
Scarlet fever	—	—
Whooping cough	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—
Influenza	10	9
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	5	9
Other tuberculous diseases	1	2
Syphilis	1	—
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	1	—
Cancer, malignant disease	29	24
Diabetes	1	7
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	2	12
Heart disease	43	41
Aneurism	3	2
Other circulatory diseases	5	13
Bronchitis	4	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	7
Other respiratory diseases	—	2
Peptic ulcer	3	—
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	1	1
Appendicitis	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1937—*continued*.

	Male	Female
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—
Other diseases of the liver, etc.	—	—
Other digestive diseases	5	3
Acute and chronic nephritis	7	3
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	—
Congenital debility, premature birth, mal- formations, etc.	12	3
Senility	13	12
Suicide	2	—
Other violence	8	9
Other defined diseases	14	14
Ill defined causes	—	—

Births.

The statistics supplied by the Registrar General during 1937 show that the total number of registered live births allocated to Woking was 563—289 males and 274 females, the birth rate being 13·67 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total number of births 539 were legitimate and 24 illegitimate, or 4·26 per cent of the births.

In addition there were 15 still births, 8 male and 7 female.

Live Births for the Past 10 years.

Year	Number of Births	Birth Rate	Birth Rate for England and Wales
1928 ..	398	13·7	16·7
1929 ..	398	13·0	16·3
1930 ..	429	14·6	16·3
1931 ..	408	13·6	15·8
1932 ..	369	12·09	15·3
1933 ..	475	13·26	13·2
1934 ..	504	13·43	14·8
1935 ..	500	13·18	14·7
1936 ..	534	13·67	14·8
1937 ..	563	14·09	14·9

The birth rate has exceeded the death rate for the past 10 years, the natural increment for this year being 215.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 348, 168 males and 180 females, equal to a death rate of 8·71 per thousand of the estimated population.

The deaths occurring outside the district of people really belonging to Woking were 106.

The following deaths occurred in Institutions outside the Woking district of people usually resident in Woking:

Guildford (Warren Road) Hospital	..	53
Weybridge Hospital	.. ..	4
Farnham Hospital	.. ..	6
Sanatoria	.. ..	3
London Hospitals	.. ..	6
Surrey County Hospital	.. ..	7
Other Hospitals and Institutions	.. ..	12

There were 157 deaths within this district of persons not usually resident in Woking, 64 males and 93 females. Of these 43 males and 65 females died at Brookwood Mental Hospital.

Crude Death Rate for the Past Ten Years.

Year	Woking Urban District	England and Wales	Year	Woking Urban District	England and Wales
1928 ..	8·6	11·7	1933 ..	10·58	12·3
1929 ..	11·3	13·4	1934 ..	9·25	11·8
1930 ..	8·7	11·4	1935 ..	9·32	11·7
1931 ..	8·7	12·3	1936 ..	10·05	12·1
1932 ..	9·5	12·0	1937 ..	8·71	12·4

The crude death rate for Woking is, strictly speaking, not comparable with the figures for England and Wales. In order to arrive at a correct figure the Registrar General has introduced a factor, the comparability factor. This factor for Woking is ·95. The adjusted death rate for Woking in 1937 is thus 8·27 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 12·4 for England and Wales.

The principal causes of death, excluding those from zymotic diseases, are:—

Cancer	..	..	..	53	
Heart disease	..	..	..	84	} 121
Cerebral haemorrhage			..	14	
Aneurism	..	..	..	5	
Other circulatory diseases			..	18	
Pneumonia	..	..	..	17	} 25
Bronchitis	..	..	..	6	
Other respiratory diseases			..	2	
Influenza	..	..	..	19	
Tuberculosis (respiratory)			..	14	

Cancer.

Cancer and malignant diseases were responsible for 53 deaths or 15·24 per cent of total deaths.

Deaths from Cancer.

Year		Total Deaths	Cancer Deaths	Percentage
1928	..	246	38	15·45
1929	..	324	44	13·58
1930	..	250	35	14·00
1931	..	260	37	14·22
1932	..	290	41	14·13
1933	..	379	47	12·40
1934	..	347	42	12·11
1935	..	354	48	13·55
1936	..	393	53	13·48
1937	..	348	53	15·24

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation.

There were 121 deaths due to Heart and Circulation. This figure represents 34·79 per cent of the whole deaths.

Deaths from Heart Disease.

Year	Total deaths	Heart Disease deaths	Percentage
1928 ..	246	46	18·70
1929 ..	324	65	20·01
1930 ..	250	63	25·20
1931 ..	260	64	24·60
1932 ..	290	75	25·87
1933 ..	379	95	25·04
1934 ..	347	92	26·52
1935 ..	354	153	43·25
1936 ..	393	163	41·47
1937 ..	348	121	34·79

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases.

There were 17 deaths due to Pneumonia, 6 to Bronchitis, and 2 to other respiratory diseases. This gives a total of 25 or 7·18 per cent of total deaths.

Deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases.

Year	Total deaths	Bronchitis, etc. deaths	Percentage
1928 ..	246	28	11·39
1929 ..	324	39	12·02
1930 ..	250	17	6·80
1931 ..	260	29	11·16
1932 ..	290	21	7·25
1933 ..	379	42	11·08
1934 ..	347	22	6·34
1935 ..	354	22	6·21
1936 ..	393	28	7·12
1937 ..	348	25	7·18

Deaths due to Violence.

The figures given below indicate the manner in which the 17 Woking residents met their deaths from violence.

Traffic deaths	..	..	7
Drowning	..	..	1
Fractures owing to falls	..	..	4
Other causes	..	..	5

In addition to the above there were 2 suicides.

Infantile Mortality.

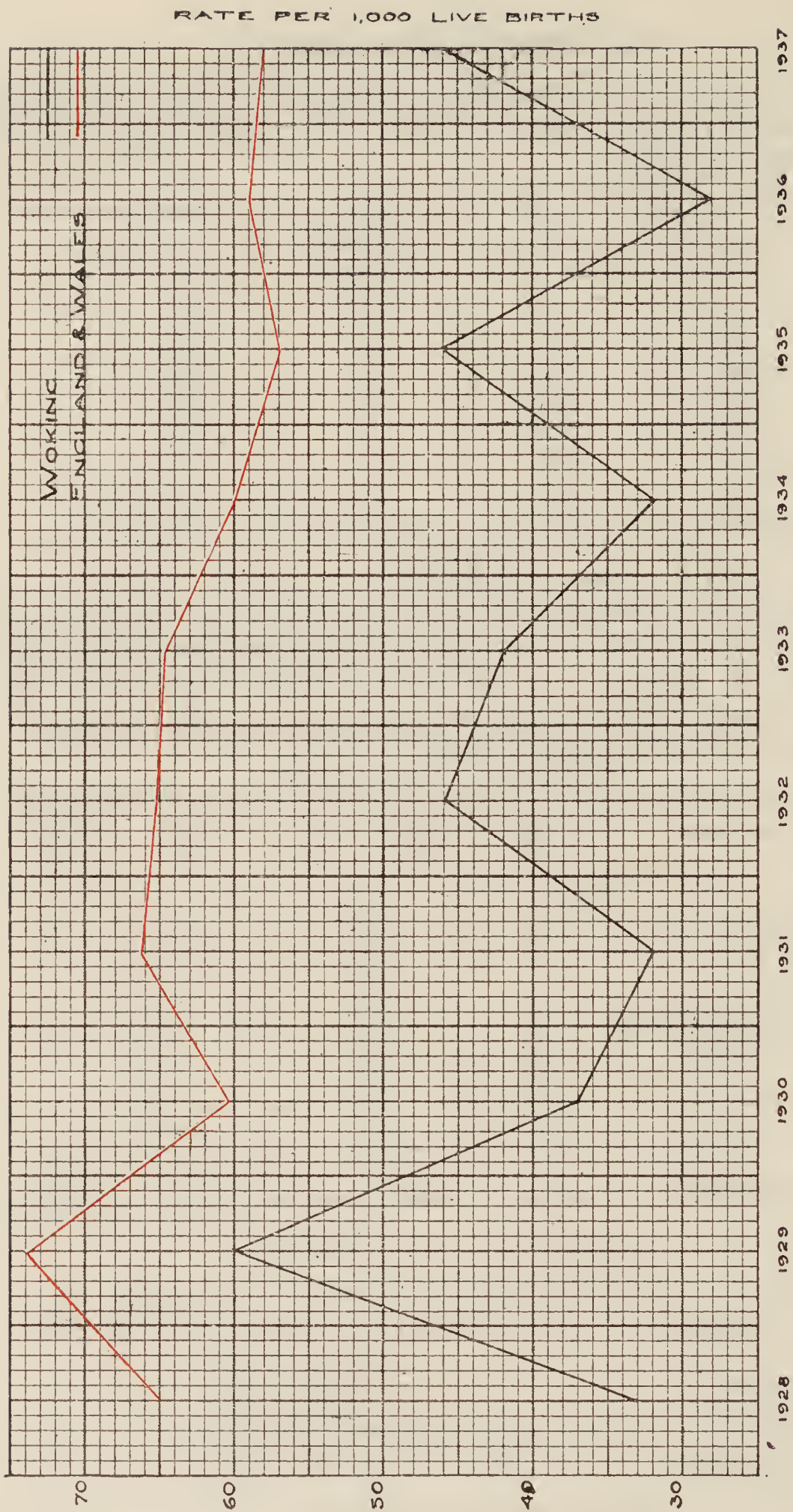
There were 26 infant deaths during the year (including transferable deaths) giving an Infant Mortality rate of 46·18 per 1,000 live births.

	Year	No. of Infants under 1 year	No. died under 2 years due to Diarrhoea and Enteritis	No. of Births
	1931 ..	13	1	408
	1932 ..	17	3	369
	1933 ..	20	—	475
	1934 ..	16	1	504
	1935 ..	23	3	500
	1936 ..	15	1	534
	1937 ..	26	2	563

The principal causes of death were prematurity (9), exhaustion (3), broncho-pneumonia (2), cerebral haemorrhage (2), and asphyxia (2). The Infantile Death rate for illegitimate children in Woking was 83·33 per 1,000 illegitimate live births. The following tables show the causes of death and ages at death of infants under 1 year.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total No. under 1 month
Exhaustion	2	—	—	—	2
Prematurity	9	—	—	—	9
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	2
Defective Heart ..	1	—	—	—	1
Purpura	1	—	—	—	1

Cause of death	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Marasmus	1	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia	—	—	—	1	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	—	1	—	1	2
Vomiting	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumococcal-Meningitis.. ..	—	—	—	1	1
Convulsion	—	—	1	—	1
Intussusception ..	—	1	—	—	1
Exhaustion	—	—	—	1	1

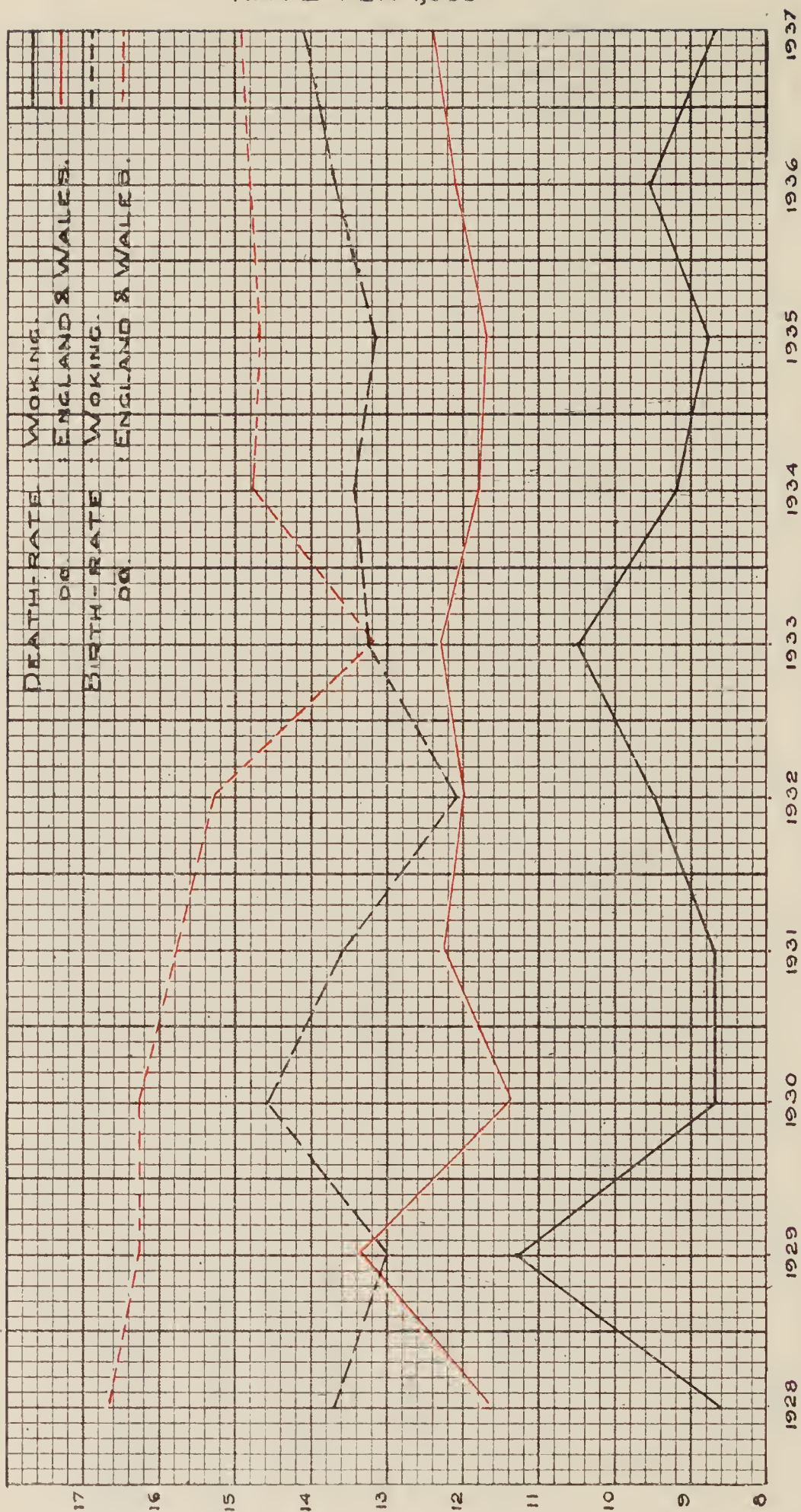


INFANT MORTALITY RATES
FOR WOKING & ENGLAND & WALES—1928—1937

Year 1937.

	Rate per 1,000 of population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population										Rate per 1,000 live births	
			All causes	Typhoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Infants under 1 year	Infants under 2 years	Diarrhoea
	Live births	Still births												
England and Wales ..	14·9	0·60	12·4	0·00	—	0·02	0·01	0·04	0·07	0·45	0·54	58	5·8	
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.. ..	14·9	0·67	12·5	0·01	—	0·03	0·01	0·04	0·08	0·39	0·45	62	7·9	
148 Smaller Towns (Resident popns. 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	15·3	0·64	11·9	0·00	—	0·02	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·42	0·42	55	3·2	
London Administrative County	13·3	0·54	12·3	0·00	—	0·01	0·01	0·06	0·05	0·38	0·51	60	12·0	
WOKING URBAN DISTRICT (Popn. 39,970)	14·09	0·37	8·27	—	—	0·02	—	0·05	—	0·47	0·47	46·18	3·55	

RATE PER 1,000



COMPARATIVE DEATH & BIRTH-RATES
OF WOKING & ENGLAND & WALES—1928-1937

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of Authority.

Medical Officer of Health—N. Hood Linzee, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.).

Senior Sanitary Inspector—W. Barnes, M.S.I.A., Special Meat Certificate, A.M.I.P.C.

Chief Assistant Sanitary Inspector—L. Poulter, Cert.R.S.I., and Special Meat Certificate.

Sanitary Inspectors—H. W. Monks, Cert.R.S.I., and Special Meat Certificate. W. R. H. Chambers, Cert.R.S.I., and Special Meat Certificate.

The Medical Officer of Health holds one other Public Health Appointment. The Sanitary Inspectors are whole-time officers.

Contributions to the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors are received through the County Council.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The Surrey County Council is responsible for the administration of the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act.

Clinical material (sputum, swabs, etc.) in the ordinary course of events is sent to Dr. R. W. C. Pierce, Guildford, for examination.

Samples of milk for bacteriological examination are sent to the laboratories of the Clinical Research Association, Ltd.

Samples of water for bacteriological and chemical examination are sent to the Counties Public Health Laboratories.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

The ambulance facilities are as follows:—

British Red Cross Ambulance, Ambulance Station, Boundary Road, Woking (Telephone 992), for accident cases and removal of cases to and from hospitals.

Surrey County Council Public Assistance Committee Ambulance, Sharrard House, Woking (Telephone 1695), for removal of cases to and from Public Assistance Institutions.

Ottershaw Joint Isolation Hospital Board, Ottershaw (Telephone Ottershaw 30), used for removal of cases of infectious disease to and from the Hospital.

(c) Nursing in the Home.

County Council Health Visitors undertake home visits required under the various schemes of the Surrey County Council, including Ante-Natal and Post-Natal supervision.

District Nurses who are affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and the Surrey County Nursing Association, are provided by the Woking Health Society in the parts of the Urban District known as Woking, Old Woking, Horsell, Sutton Green, Mayford Green and Anthony's. During 1937 the number of cases attended was 638 (13,189 visits).

The Council pays a grant of £50 per annum to the Woking Health Society for the services of the District Nurses in cases of infectious illness among children, viz., Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea, and Infantile Paralysis, as required by the Medical Officer of Health.

Nursing and Midwifery.

The Woking Health Committee provide one midwife for the district. The number of midwifery cases attended during 1937 was 108 (2,988 visits).

Public Assistance.

The amount paid in outdoor relief during 1937 was £6,060 0s. 6d. Average weekly number of persons in receipt of medical relief: 250. Average number of persons admitted to Public Assistance Institutions weekly: 5.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

No change has taken place in connection with the provision of clinics with the exception of the clinics commenced in schools for Diphtheria Immunisation.

(e) Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.

There have been no changes or developments with regard to the hospital arrangements in the District. They are as follows:

Woking and District Victoria Hospital. General Hospital supported by voluntary contributions.

There is a Clinic for the treatment of Tuberculosis at Woking Dispensary, Clarence Avenue, Woking.

The nearest Clinics for the treatment of Venereal Diseases are situated at Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, and the clinics attached to the London Hospitals.

Mental cases are received at the Surrey County Mental Hospital, Brookwood.

Admissions to Ottershaw and other Isolation Hospitals during the year.

The following tables show the number and various types of infectious diseases admitted to the isolation hospitals during the year:—

Total admissions:—363.

		Ottershaw.	Egham.	Tolworth.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	.. ..	169	87	34	290
Diphtheria	.. ..	48	7	9	64
Typhoid	.. ..	1	—	1*	2
Poliomyelitis	.. ..	1	2	1	4
Chickenpox	.. ..	2	—	—	2
Measles	.. ..	—	—	1	1
		—	—	—	—
		221	96	46	363
		—	—	—	—

These cases were admitted from the five districts served by the Joint Hospital Board as follows:—

		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Others.
Bagshot	.. ..	13	14	—	—
Chertsey	.. ..	71	12	1	1
Egham	.. ..	9	15	—	3
Walton and Weybridge		94	12	1*	3
Woking	.. ..	103	11	—	—

Scarlet Fever.—290 cases of Scarlet Fever received treatment in hospital: 169 were admitted to Ottershaw, 87 cases were treated in Egham Isolation Hospital. Tolworth Isolation Hospital undertook the treatment of 34 cases.

MATERNITY—WOKING MATERNITY HOME AND NURSING ASSOCIATION.—An excellent Maternity Home, with 25 beds, is maintained by the Woking Health Society

* The diagnosis in this case was subsequently not confirmed.

in Oriental Road, and money is being raised to bring this institution up-to-date: 421 patients were admitted during 1937, as compared with 405 in 1936, all of whom were maternity cases; 285 were delivered by midwives and 116 by doctors. The average duration of stay was 14 days. Two hundred and ninety-eight were admitted from the Woking District. The County Council contributed to the maintenance of 261 patients during the year. Grants are also obtained from the Ministry of Health. Cases are admitted from all parts of the County and 1 case of Puerperal Pyrexia was from outside the Urban District.

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held in the afternoons of the first and third Tuesday in the month and every Friday afternoon. The Medical Officer attends the Tuesday clinics.

The following operations were carried out at the home:—Caesarean Section, 9; Surgical Inductions, 65.

The Home was approved by the Central Midwives' Board as a training school for midwives in October 1927 and 6 nurses were trained and passed the Examination of the Central Midwives' Board during the year. The pupils attend the County Council Clinic for infant welfare and ante-natal experience in addition to the training actually provided at the Home. All pupils are sent to the Midwives' Institute for lectures.

OTHER.—The Woking and District Victoria Hospital admitted 1,048 in-patients, out-patient attendances totalled 7,485, including 5,266 casualty cases, and 1,009 X-Ray examinations were made during 1937.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.—As described in previous Reports, the water is supplied by the Woking Water Company from its stations at Chertsey, West Horsley, West Clandon, and a supply in bulk by statute from the Guildford Corporation. The West Surrey Water Company supplies the Byfleet area.

The Woking Water Company's mains were extended 2,288 yards, and the West Surrey Water Company's mains were extended 1,947 yards in the Urban District during 1937.

With few exceptions water is laid on to the interior of the houses.

Periodical analyses of the water showed it to be wholesome and of satisfactory purity.

Rivers and Streams.—Administration of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts is carried out by the Thames Conservancy Board.

Closet Accommodation.—There are approximately 352 pail closets still in use in the rural parts of the District. No new pail closets were erected during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The staff consisted in December 1937 of 45 men, including 1 foreman, with 2 drivers engaged with horses from a contractor.

The vehicles engaged upon this work are 5 S.D. freighters, 1 of 7 cubic yard capacity, 2 of 10 cubic yard capacity, 1 of 12 cubic yard capacity, and 1 of 15 cubic yard capacity. In addition there are 2 Morris motors of 5 and 7 cubic yard capacity respectively, and 2 dust carts.

Cesspool emptying is carried out by 1 750-gallon S.D. emptier, 1 700-gallon S.D. gulley and cesspool emptier, and 1 Morris motor, having a 350-gallon cesspool tank interchangeable with refuse collection body.

Cesspool and pail closet contents are emptied regularly throughout the district.

Collection.

House refuse is removed weekly from private houses; trade refuse at least twice weekly. The weighing of refuse during October and February 1935 showed that the weight of refuse per 1,000 of the population was 9·5 cwt., as compared with an average of 17·6 cwt. given by the 111 Urban Districts sending returns to the Ministry of Health.

Disposal.

The method employed in the area is by controlled tipping upon low-lying land, 9,948 tons of cesspool contents were deposited in the sewers. 2,544 tons were disposed of upon farm land. The pail closet contents were deposited upon farm land.

All clean waste paper and cardboard is collected separately and baled for sale. During the year ending 31st March, 1937, the total amount disposed of in this way was approximately 190 tons.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Table showing Costs for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.

Item.	Particulars.	I. Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		II. Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Total, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.	
	Revenue A/C.	Incl.	Excl.	Incl.	Excl.	Incl.	Excl.
A	Gross Expenditure..	6,018	5,163	1,406	1,406	7,424	6,569
B	Gross Income ..	54	54	352	352	406	406
C	Net Cost ..	5,964	5,109	1,054	1,054	7,018	6,163
	Unit Costs.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
D	Gross Expenditure per ton ..	17 10	15 3	4 2	4 2	22 0	19 5
E	Gross Income per ton ..	2	2	1 1	1 1	1 3	1 3
F	Net cost per ton ..	17 8	15 1	3 1	3 1	20 9	18 2
G	Net cost per 1,000 population ..	£153 0 0	£131 0 0	£27 0 0	£27 0 0	£180 0 0	£158 0 0
H	Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	£596 0 0	£511 0 0	£105 0 0	£105 0 0	£701 0 0	£616 0 0

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

The following table, prepared by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, is here included in accordance with Art. 19 of "The Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926."

(a) Number and Nature of Inspections for 1937:—

Dwelling-houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..	409
Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts	449
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections after complaint, infectious diseases, etc.	147
Inspection of Slaughterhouses	345
„ „ Cowsheds and Dairies	200
„ „ Bakehouses	92
„ „ Tent and Van Dwellers' Encampments	1
„ „ Workshops and Factories	52
„ „ Canal Boats	1
„ „ Meat and other Foods	1,039
Inspections under Shops' Act	1
Overcrowding Survey, Housing Act, 1937.. ..	52
	<hr/>
Inspections	2,788
Re-Inspections	5,534
	<hr/>
	8,322

(b) Notices served:—

Number of Preliminary Notices served during the year	368
Number of Statutory Notices served (in respect of 14 premises)	21
1. Under Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 36 ..	2
2. Under Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 94 ..	10
3. Under Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 75 ..	1
4. Under Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 93 ..	8

The following table shows the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year:—

Provide proper means of disposal for rainwater ..	63
Dirty rooms cleansed	518
Proper means of drainage provided to premises ..	1

Obstructed drains opened and cleansed	25
Defective drains repaired	13
Overcrowding abated	21
Water and pail closets repaired and cleansed ..	48
Backyards or parts thereof paved	9
Paving of yard areas repaired	31
Sanitary dustbins provided	102
Accumulations of manure and offensive matter removed	1
Defective floors repaired or relaid	75
Doors re-hung, altered, frames repaired, etc. ..	32
Windowsashes and frames repaired (paint and putty)	126
Staircases and stairs renewed and repaired ..	12
Plaster renewed or repaired	223
Stoves and grates renewed or repaired	54
Coppers, settings, furnaces repaired or provided ..	9
Sinks provided or renewed	31
Eavesgutters and downspouts provided or repaired	30
Roofs repaired	78
Pointing renewed	31
Renderings, weather-tilings, renewed or provided ..	175
Solution applied externally to walls	9
Damp proof course provided or renewed	12
Brickwork renewed to walls and chimneys ..	23
Sills, steps, lintels and arches repaired or provided	4
Dampness remedies other than above	11
Provide wholesome supply of drinking water for premises	3
Miscellaneous repairs	50
Defects remedied at Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	4
Defects remedied at Factories, Workshops, Slaughterhouses, Bakehouses and Licensed Premises	19
Defects remedied at Meat and Food premises ..	1
Number of letters sent (including 368 preliminary notices)	1,023
„ „ complaints received	449
„ „ callers at office	637
„ „ samples of milk taken for analysis ..	71
Number of samples of water taken for analysis ..	6
„ „ new houses certified as having a wholesome supply of water	552
„ „ verminous rooms fumigated, etc. ..	44
„ „ rooms disinfected after cases of disease	228

Three hundred and sixty-nine instances of dampness to walls of living rooms were remedied during the year, in the following manner:—

1. Damp proof courses of slates or other suitable material	12
2. Roofs repaired	78
3. Eaves, gutters, etc., repaired	30
4. External walls treated with solution on outside	9
5. Brickwork renewed	23
6. Pointings renewed	31
7. Rendering or weather tiling renewed or provided	175
8. Dampness remedied other than above	11

Smoke Abatement.—No statutory action was found necessary under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926. Five inspections were made during the year.

SWIMMING POOLS.

The Swimming Pool opened in 1935 in the Woking Park continues in popularity with residents and visitors. Its modern filtration, aeration and chlorination plant provides a complete turnover of the 425,000 gallons it contains every $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the water is tested for alkalinity and acidity twice daily. Bacteriological and chemical examination of the water proved it to be satisfactory. There was an increase in attendance for 1937, the number of admissions being 59,456, as against 52,198 for the year previous.

There are no privately-owned Swimming Pools open to the public in the district.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year 21 houses, including 12 Council houses, were found to be infested to varying degrees with bed bugs. The method of disinfestation usually employed and carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors is spraying with an insecticide followed by fumigation with sulphur dioxide. Twelve houses were treated in this way, and nine were fumigated with hydrocyanide gas by a private contractor.

SCHOOLS.

All the Schools are of modern construction and hygienic. All have water closets drained to the sewers.

A new Central School at West Byfleet, with all modern facilities and accommodation for 350 children, was opened in April, leaving the existing buildings to serve as a Junior School only.

There is close co-operation with the School Medical Service of the Surrey County Council. The Regulations of the Board of Education with respect to exclusion from school of infectious cases and contacts are strictly adhered to. The Head Teachers of the schools notify the Medical Officer of Health of absences from school of children suffering from any disease or ailment.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

During the year 63 visits were made. Of these 25 were to factories, 38 to workshops.

HOUSING.

I.—*Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year.*

- (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made:—

(a) Houses	..	..	..	..	..	858
(b) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	858
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925:—

(a) Houses	..	..	..	..	..	409
(b) Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	409
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 8
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation (including 326 under Housing Acts) 594

II.—*Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	406
---	-----

III.—*Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices of Time and Place at which the question of making a Demolition Order will be considered (Section 11 (1))	8
(4) Number of undertakings to carry out works accepted	—
(5) Number of houses rendered fit	—
(6) Undertakings cancelled—the works having been carried out	—

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

IV.—*Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.*

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	10
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ..	10
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	86
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	6
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	21
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	149
(d) Cases in which dwelling-houses became overcrowded after steps were taken for the abatement of overcrowding	—

Ward Distribution

Ward.	Single Families.	Due to Sub-Tenants.	Sub-Tenants.	Lodgers.	Total.
Byfleet	2	—	—	—	2
Chertsey Road	—	—	—	—	—
Horsell	2	—	—	—	2
Knaphill and Brookwood	3	—	—	—	3
Maybury and Mount Hermon	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrford	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's	1	—	—	—	1
Sutton and Bridley ..	1	—	—	—	1
Village and Mayford ..	1	—	—	—	1
	10	—	—	—	10
	==	==	==	==	==

Summary of Abatement

	Single Families.	Sub- Tenants.	Total.
Re-housed in Council houses ..	3	—	3
Re-housed in other houses ..	1	2	3
Removal from district..	2	—	2
Decrease in family ..	7	—	7
Removal of sub-tenants ..	1	—	1
Removal of lodger ..	2	—	2
House enlarged ..	3	—	3
	—	—	—
	19	2	21
	==	==	==

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) *Milk Supply*.—There are 37 cowkeepers within the District, who produce approximately 10 % of the milk sold in the District.

The cows are inspected quarterly by the Surrey County Council Veterinary Officer, the number examined during the last quarter being 651, of which 587 were in milk. The physical condition, cleanliness and appearance of the cows were good.

The numbers of herds licensed for the production of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milks on December 31st were 4 and 12 respectively. There is one registered Pasteurisation Plant.

There are 19 registered purveyors of milk retailing within the District whose registered premises are outside the District, and there are 43 purveyors with registered premises within the District.

Again the bacterial count in the milk maintains its improvement. In practically all cases the bacterial count is much lower than that laid down by the Ministry of Health (200,000 bacteria per millilitre). It is only due to frequent sampling of milk that the high standard of purity and cleanliness can be maintained.

In no case were Tubercle Bacilli or Streptococci detected in the samples of milk taken.

Of the 37 cowkeepers, 26 are also retailers. In addition 4 others, not included in the total, do not sell their milk, but use it themselves or for the rearing of calves.

One application was received during the year for registration as retail purveyor of milk, and was granted.

Seventy-one samples of milk were taken during the year for bacteriological examination.

Of the 71 samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination, 10 were of Pasteurised milk, 2 were Grade A (Tuberculin tested) milk, 1 was Accredited, and 58 were of ordinary milk.

The following is an analysis of the 47 samples of ordinary milk of which bacterial counts were made:—

Bacterial Content	Produced in Woking	Produced outside Woking	Total Samples
Under 5,000 per c.c. ..	5	—	5
5,000–10,000 per c.c. ..	5	2	7
10,000–30,000 per c.c. ..	14	4	18
30,000–200,000 per c.c.	11	4	15
Over 200,000 per c.c. ..	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	36	11	47
	—	—	—

Of the samples taken of milk produced in Woking, 13·9 % had a bacterial content of less than 5,000 per c.c., 13·9 % had a bacterial content between 5,000 and 10,000 per c.c., 38·9 % had a bacterial content between 10,000 and 30,000 per c.c., 30·6 % had a bacterial content between 30,000 and 200,000 per c.c., 2·7 % had a bacterial content over 200,000 per c.c.

Of the samples of milk produced outside Woking, 0 % had bacterial content of less than 5,000 per c.c., 18·2 % had a bacterial content between 5,000 and 10,000 per c.c., 36·4 % had a bacterial content between 10,000 and 30,000 per c.c., 36·4 % had a bacterial content between 30,000 and 200,000 per c.c., 9 % had a bacterial content over 200,000 per c.c.

Bacillus Coli	Produced in Woking	Produced outside Woking	Total Samples
Absent	23	8	31
Present in 1/10th c.c. ..	14	3	17
Present in 1/100th c.c. ..	4	4	8
Present in 1/1000th c.c.	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	42	16	58
	—	—	—

(b) *Meat and other Foods.*—There are three registered and four licensed private slaughterhouses in the district. These are regularly inspected and all carcasses of animals slaughtered in the district are examined. There has been no request by the slaughterers for the adoption of “Marking.”

Regular inspections are made of all shops, stores, vehicles

and places where food is prepared, to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

The total amount of food surrendered during the year was approx. 1 ton.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	82	16	35	38	764
Number inspected	82	16	35	38	764
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	3	17
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	2	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	13.4	—	—	6.1	4.84
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	5	—	—	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.76	31.25	—	—	1.83

(c) Adulteration.

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council, who have kindly supplied the following list of samples taken during the year in the Woking District.

Articles	Analysed		Total	Adulterated or Deteriorated		Total	Prose- cutions	Convic- tions
	Formal	In- formal		Formal	In- formal			
Milk	93	16	109	6	1	7	1	1
Coffee	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cream	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Articles ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Spirits	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	113	16	129	6	1	7	1	1
Details of other Articles—								
Ground Almonds	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 102 Scarlet Fever cases during the year and all except 2 were admitted to Isolation Hospitals, there being no deaths.

Ward	Number of cases	Deaths	Nursed at Home	Admitted to Hospital
Byfleet	40	—	1	39
Chertsey Road	7	—	—	6
Goldsworth	4	—	—	5
Horsell North	—	—	—	—
Horsell South	5	—	1	3
Knaphill & Brookwood ..	4	—	—	4
Maybury & Mt. Hermon ..	7	—	—	9
Pyrford	4	—	—	4
St. John's	4	—	—	4
Sutton & Bridley ..	1	—	—	1
Woking Village & Mayford	26	—	—	25
	102	—	2	100

Byfleet again had a greater percentage (39·2 %) of the cases of Scarlet Fever notified, than any other ward.

Diphtheria.

There were 12 cases of Diphtheria.

Ward	Number of Cases	Deaths	Nursed at Home	Admitted to Hospital
Byfleet	3	—	—	3
Chertsey Road	2	—	—	2
Goldsworth	—	—	—	—
Horsell South	2	—	—	2
Horsell North	—	—	—	—
Knaphill & Brookwood ..	—	—	—	—
Maybury & Mt. Hermon	—	—	—	—
Pyrford	1	—	—	1
St. John's	1	—	—	1
Sutton & Bridley ..	—	—	—	—
Woking Village & Mayford	3	—	—	3
	12	—	—	12

Infectious Diseases, 1937.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT												WARDS										Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths			
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years											Byfleet	Chertsey Road	Goldsworth	Horsell North	Horsell South	Knaphill and Brookwood	Maybury and Mount Hermon	Pyrford	St. John's	Sutton and Bridley			Woking Village and Mayford		
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65														65 and over	
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	102	1	1	2	6	9	45	14	11	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	12	1	1	—	—	1	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	57	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	10	4	24	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary ..	11	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary ..	44	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	18	11	3	4	6	6	1	5	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria Immunization.

Schick Testing and Diphtheria Immunization begun at the end of 1936 was carried on, and 132 children had been completed at the end of the year.

The following table summarises the progress:—

Schools, etc.	No. of Sessions	No. of Children	No. of Injections	Completed Cases
West Byfleet (Jun.) ..	14	144	698	—
West Byfleet (Cent.) ..	20	206	767	—
Byfleet, C. of E. ..	29	201	1,244	132
Monument Hill, Cent. ..	4	54	201	—
	67	605	2,910	132

Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox occurred during the year. Occasionally contacts of cases occurring on board ship from the East arrive in this District; each case requires visiting and observation. It was not found necessary to perform vaccination under the Public Health (Small Pox) Regulations, 1918.

Pneumonia.—During the past year 57 cases of Pneumonia were notified, 36 less than last year, and 17 deaths were recorded.

Enteric Fever.—There was no case notified.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There was no case notified.

LABORATORY WORK.

During the year the following examinations were made by Dr. R. W. C. Pierce:—

128 swabs for suspected Diphtheria.

73 specimens of sputum for Tuberculosis.

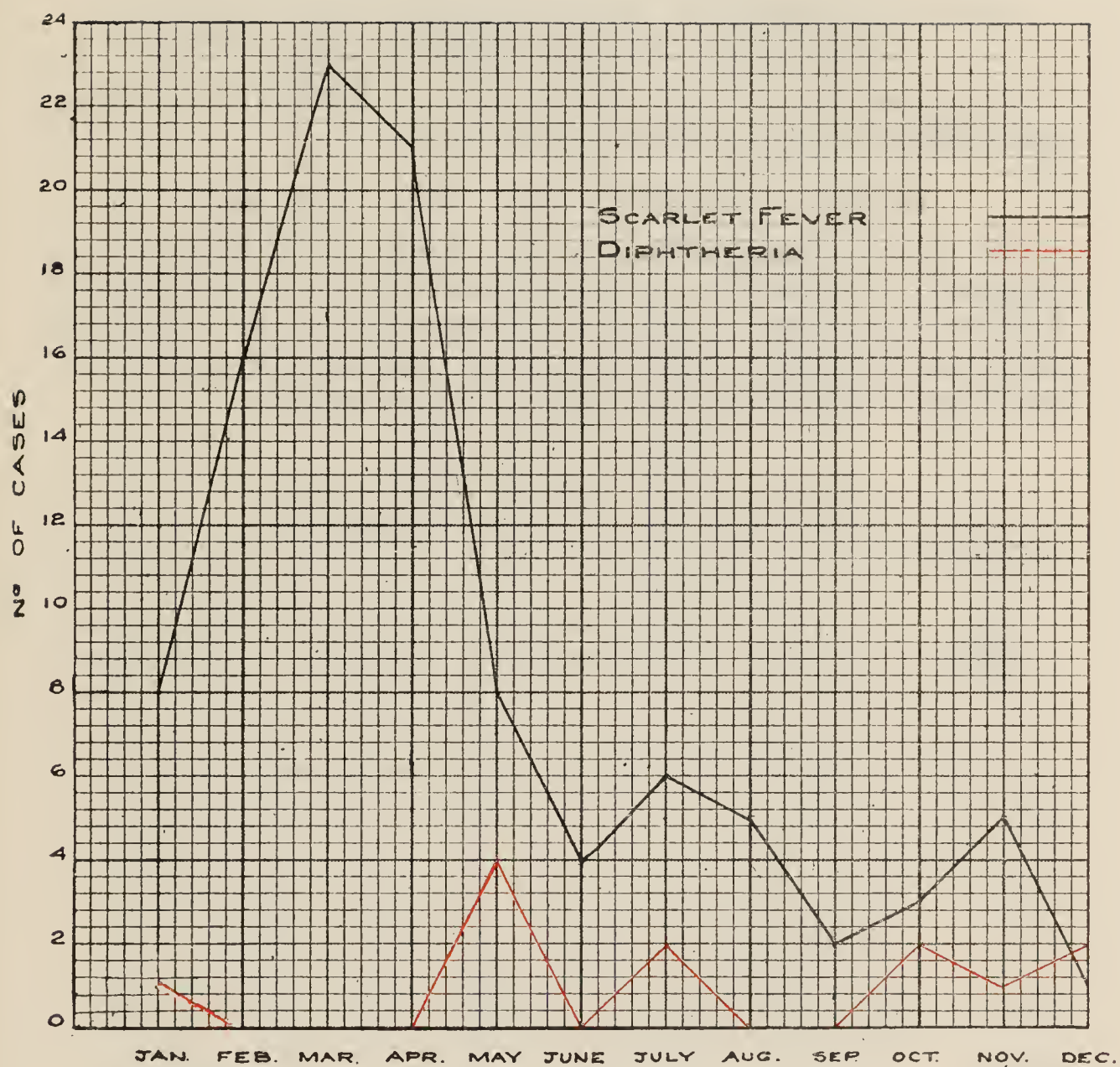
By the Clinical Research Association:—

7 swabs for suspected Diphtheria.

1 specimen of sputum for Tuberculosis.

3 specimens of faeces.

The Council bears the expenses of the above.



MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER
& DIPHTHERIA—1937

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, the matter being in the hands of the Surrey County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

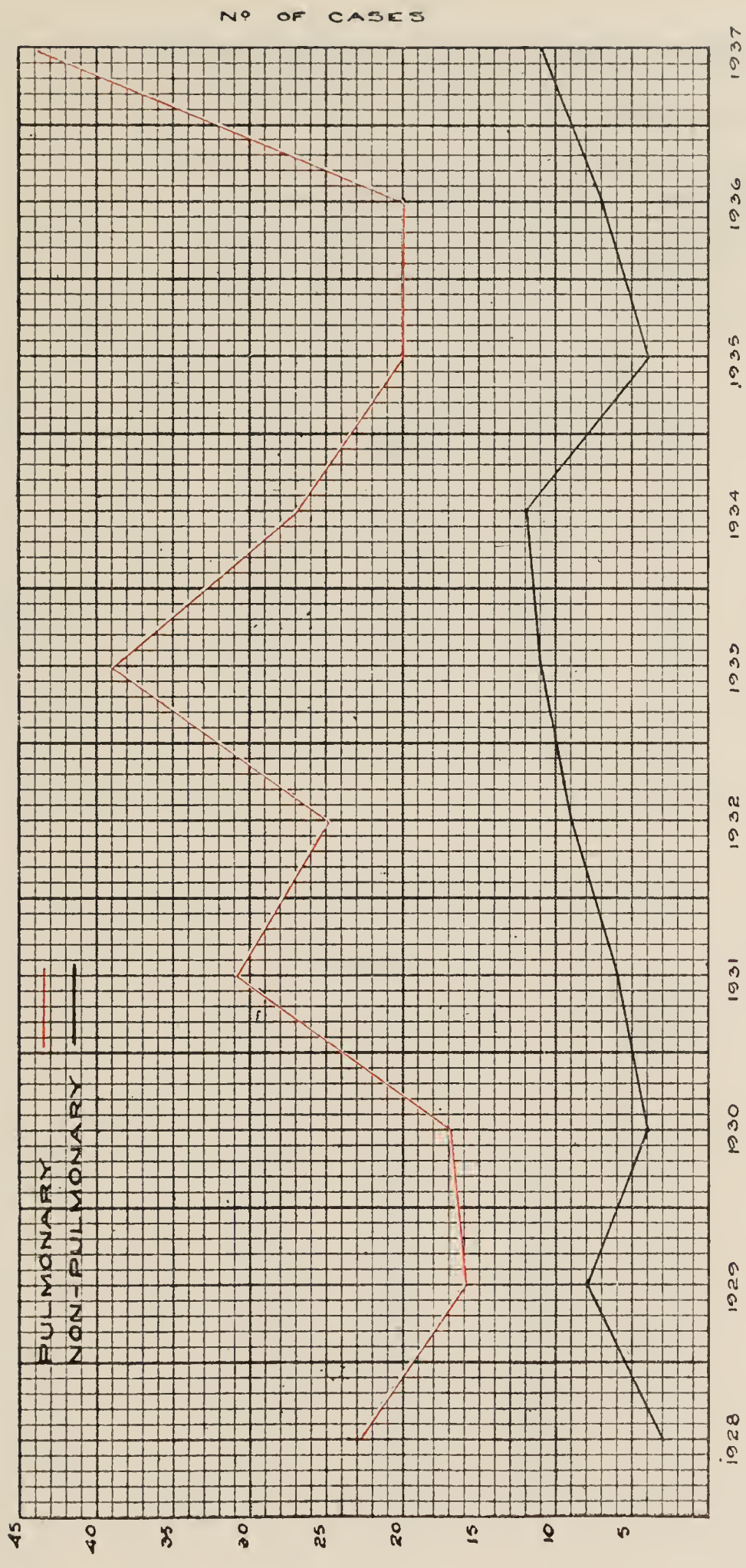
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SEC. 62.

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to Hospital of infectious persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection or who were not taking such precautions.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5-15 ..	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	1
15-25 ..	8	1	—	2	1	3	—	—
25-35 ..	4	7	—	3	—	4	—	—
35-45 ..	6	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
45-55 ..	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
55-65 ..	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—
65 and upwards	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals..	24	20	3	8	5	9	1	2



INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS
1928-1937

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year ending the 31st December, was 55, as will be seen from the following table.

1. Number notified by General Practitioners	..	41
2. Number notified by Institutions	.. ..	1
3. Number transferred to Woking	.. ..	11
4. Number brought to notice after death	..	2

The actual cases arising in the District numbered 44.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No case was notified during the year.

RAINFALL (INCHES), 1937.

Records taken at Goldsworth Road Depot.

Month	Monthly Totals	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		Total Number of days of Rainfall	Number of Days with .04 inches or more Rainfall Recorded
		Amount	Date		
January ..	4.92	0.59	17th	20	18
February ..	4.08	0.54	4th	23	18
March	3.39	0.97	6th	15	12
April	2.25	0.41	16th	16	11
May	2.20	0.63	20th	12	12
June	1.91	0.49	10th	11	8
July	0.99	0.64	16th	7	5
August ..	1.23	0.40	12th	7	6
September ..	1.94	0.44	16th	13	12
October ..	3.06	0.85	22nd	12	10
November ..	1.84	0.72	1st	8	7
December ..	4.45	1.22	13th	19	14
Total ..	32.26	1.22 on Dec. 13th		163	133

Sewage Disposal Works, Old Woking.

Month	Monthly Totals	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		Total Number of Days of Rainfall	Number of Days with .04 inch or more Rainfall Recorded
		Amount	Date		
January ..	4.81	0.58	17th	21	18
February ..	3.66	0.52	4th	23	19
March	3.67	0.98	6th	16	15
April	2.24	0.60	2nd	16	14
May	3.38	0.68	12th	12	11
June	1.87	0.47	10th	11	7
July	0.91	0.62	15th	6	4
August ..	1.01	0.30	12th	6	5
September ..	1.95	0.41	15th	14	12
October ..	3.03	0.78	22nd	12	9
November ..	1.48	0.63	1st	7	6
December ..	3.86	1.14	13th	18	15
Total ..	30.87	1.14 on Dec. 13th		162	135

RAINFALL (INCHES), 1937—*continued.**Outfall Works, Wisley.*

Month	Monthly Totals	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		Total Number of Days of Rainfall	Number of Days with .04 inch or more Rainfall Recorded
		Amount	Date		
January ..	4.42	0.50	17th	21	16
February ..	3.97	0.54	4th	21	19
March	3.39	0.95	6th	19	16
April	2.64	0.74	2nd	14	12
May	2.61	0.70	12th	12	10
June	1.85	0.47	18th	10	8
July	0.65	0.32	15th	7	5
August ..	1.74	0.56	13th	5	5
September ..	2.08	0.64	16th	11	10
October ..	2.93	0.99	22nd	10	10
November ..	1.52	0.65	1st	6	5
December ..	3.79	1.04	13th	15	13
Total ..	31.59	1.04 on Dec. 13th		151	129

Scotland Bridge Depot, West Byfleet.

Month	Monthly Totals	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		Total Number of Days of Rainfall	Number of Days with .04 inch or more Rainfall Recorded
		Amount	Date		
January ..	4.53	0.50	20th	18	18
February ..	3.78	0.56	7th	19	19
March	3.16	0.90	7th	21	14
April	2.67	0.88	2nd	13	13
May	2.16	0.63	20th	9	8
June	1.87	0.50	18th	11	9
July	0.72	0.30	15th	6	6
August ..	1.52	0.39	13th	5	5
September ..	1.79	0.36	17th	10	10
October ..	2.82	0.68	27th	9	9
November ..	1.4	0.65	1st	6	6
December ..	4.09	1.32	13th	12	12
Total ..	30.51	1.32 on Dec. 13th		139	129

